

The Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Evening, July 1, 1863.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR HOLDING THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

To the Editors of the Telegraph:

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863.
At a meeting of the Union State Central Committee, held in this city to-day, it was resolved to extend the time for holding the Union State Convention at Pittsburg, from July 1st to August 5th.

The following is the resolution adopted, providing for this extension:

Resolved, That in the present emergency, while many delegates to the Union State Convention are engaged in the military service, and cannot be present at the meeting appointed to be held at Pittsburg on the 1st of July next, it is deemed expedient to postpone the Convention until Wednesday, the 5th day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and it is hereby postponed until that time.

Editors of the different Union newspapers throughout the Commonwealth, will please give this notice an insertion in their columns.
P. FRASER SMITH, Chairman pro tem.
Geo. W. HAMMERSLEY, Secretary.

THE SITUATION.

The movements of the troops on the Cumberland side of the river, to-day, were all strictly confidential. No passes were issued to citizens to cross the river, and reporters, particularly, were positively forbidden to cross or in any way to make use of information concerning the operations of the Army of the Susquehanna. Of course these facts will heighten public expectation. It is very evident that the great crisis of the war is approaching, and that now, if ever, the army needs increasing and the Government should have support. Therefore, every man who is really anxious to know all about the movements of the Army of the Susquehanna, can gratify himself by enlisting in one of the companies now forming for that army and thus at once be placed in a position which will not only enable him to participate in, but behold all those movements.

We learn from persons who left Carlisle this morning at four o'clock, that the rebels evacuated the town at eleven o'clock last night. They state that the rebels were in great consternation, and left in such a hurry that they were unable to destroy the Garrison.

They robbed the grocery store of Mr. Joseph Halbert whilst he was actually dying, and made themselves jolly on his premises whilst he was lying dead in the house.

The railroad track is torn up from Carlisle as far as the Poor House, a little over a mile. A large force of hands from the Pennsylvania railroad, went over to the other side this morning, and we presume that the road will be fully repaired in a day.

The rebels left without destroying the U. S. barracks. This is a most singular proceeding. They must expect to come back, otherwise it would have been destroyed.

The Thief Will Lie.

The traitor, Early, in an address to the people of York, prior to his evacuation of that locality, and which we publish to-day, seeks to cover the plundering of his followers by charging acts of tyranny and brutality on the federal forces, and winding up with the declaration that he or his band did not war on women or children. In one respect the address of Early resembles a coppersmith's editorial or oration, because of its misrepresentation of the acts of the Government, and if Early's name had been omitted, his "address" could not have been distinguished from any of the editorial paragraphs with which the York Gazette is weekly laden.

The "spirit of humanity" which characterizes the rebel government (?) of which Early boasts in his address, has been well exemplified by the rebels who have devastated the soil of Pennsylvania for the last week. It was exemplified in York county by the forced levies of money, the tyrannical exaction of contributions of commissary stores, and the actual stealing of clothing from the backs of the citizens of that county. General Early should have thought of and referred to these "facts" when he referred to the unparalleled acts of "brutality" of the federal forces. He should have stated what he knows to be a fact, that no federal officer ever exacted a contribution of "confederate money," or that no federal soldier, while purchasing goods in the South, paid in "greenbacks," and then demand "confederate notes" in exchange. When holding the sword over the defenseless rural districts of this State, the rebels have invariably compelled the payment of all levies of money in "greenbacks," and where purchases were made by the same thieves, payment was made in "confederate notes," and when change was due, invariably demanded in "greenbacks." To these facts Gen. Early did not refer, but we do so for his enlightenment, and the benefit of those whom he imagines he has defied with his misrepresentations and hollow-hearted humanity.

THE BEARDS PURCHASING STRAVERS AT MONTEZUMA.—A Montreal business man writes to the correspondent in Boston, under date of June 19th, as follows: "There is a man here buying 'straw' as he says, for the United States Government, but I should not be surprised if the vessels were designed for the service of the Confederate States. He has purchased three. He appears to be plentifully supplied with funds."

Gov. HARDING, of Utah, who reached Washington city a day or two since, gives a most unpromising account of affairs in that territory, and predicts serious troubles with the polygamists. When the polygamists revolt, it will afford another fine opportunity for the copperhead Democracy to sympathize.

How to Stop Invasion.

Almost every locality in the State, of any note in commerce or manufacture, is making preparation to resist and if possible repulse the invader. We have not the least doubt, that for this purpose there are now two hundred thousand men in Pennsylvania, waiting for the approach of the enemy, killing and anxious to give him battle as soon as he shows his front. This would be all very well, if the martial spirit of the people were all that was to be arrived at; but when the homes, affections and the material resources of the people of the Commonwealth are in imminent danger, we want something more, we must have something more than a mere willingness to resist. We must have the concentration of forces where the enemy makes his own demonstration. We must not wait for his approach over a quiet and prosperous territory, teeming with the material of war. We must go out to meet him—searching for him wherever he is supposed to lurk—giving him no chance to make feints—depriving him of his strategy by forcing him to battle, on ground which he cannot select at advantage, but which he must accept as necessity. For instance, the banks of the Schuylkill is not the locality to defend Philadelphia or any of the rich country watered by that stream. The homes of the Lehigh valley cannot be defended on their thresholds. If every man should conclude to remain at home to defend his own fireside, to resist the progress of the invader through his own locality, invasion would become the mere pastime of the rebels, until they had overrun and conquered every foot of territory in the loyal States. Passing from home to home, the firesides of loyal men would soon be polluted by rebel hands—would soon be devoted to a worse barbarism than are the hut-homes of the slaves of the South.

What we now want to resist invasion is, soldiers in the path of the invader. We must not be controlled by the feints of the enemy. His presence in a locality should be sufficient to inspire our determination to march and meet, and struggle to defeat and repel him from the Commonwealth. He is in the Cumberland Valley, south of the Susquehanna, and by matching thither we can only resist the enemy. If we wait until he crosses the Susquehanna, it may be too late to obstruct his victorious progress—it will certainly be too late to prevent the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property and thousands of lives, which could all be saved by meeting Lee and his cut-throats in the Cumberland Valley. Now is the time for demonstrations on the front of the rebel army. Now is the time for blows to be given, not to be awaited. Now is the time for concentrated action—for the masses of the people to arise and arm and overwhelm our enemies, and welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves. Let no man charm himself or his family to security, with hopes that the danger is past. Let no locality imagine that it is safe while Lee is in the State. Let no isolated strength imagine that it is capable of self-defense, able to defend its own locality from the touch of the plunderer. All such hopes and reflections are idle and insane. The invader spares nothing and exempts no one. His hand falls heavily on all. It is applied to crush Pennsylvania; and it now remains to be seen whether he will be permitted to do this in detail, or whether united Pennsylvania will arise, organize, arm and concentrate, and then crush our enemies at the very hour when they are most flushed with success. We repeat, that the danger is not in the least decreased. It is the same, if not greater, than it was a week ago. Let this fact, then, be impressed upon the minds of all brave men—let it be acted on promptly, and all danger may be entirely averted.

Object of the Rebels.

We have never doubted the determination of the rebel leaders to establish an oligarchy upon this continent. They have followed it over and again; their misadventures in Europe have given this as a reason why monarchists should sympathize with the South. The Democratic tendencies of the North have been held up as the fountain whence spring all the revolutions which have agitated the old world since 1787; and the rebels proposed to strike down the spirit of democracy on the Western continent, and seek the sympathy of all aristocrats in Europe, while engaged in the undertaking.

The leaders had no fear of any molestation from the people in the North; the administration would not interfere with slavery, to their harm; the sections were inhabited by different races; by men of diverse social habits and political opinions; in a word, the Southern element believed himself superior to the people of the free States, and was anxious to discard them.

The Richmond Examiner of a late date says that "the establishment of the Confederacy is, verily, a distinct reaction against the whole course of the mistaken civilization of the age. For 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,' we have deliberately substituted Slavery, Subordination and Government."

THE BAPTIST.—On the Sabbath, 14th inst., during religious services, by Rev. James Rinehart, a Presbyterian minister in what is known as the "Springfield Church," but two miles north of Petersburg, Mahoning county, Ohio, a church member by the name of Samuel Weaver, presented his child for baptism. When the minister inquired the name, the Christian parent replied boldly, and without a blush, "Jefferson Davis!" The Register says, "E. V. Mr. Rinehart, in a prayer, after the rite, took occasion to show up the degradation of some of our Northern men, in thus espousing the cause of those in arms against the Government, which protects them. The elders refused to enter the name on the church record. This man, or creature, Weaver, is a specimen of the Springfield copperhead democracy of the Yal-laudham and Jeff. Davis school. He has repeatedly declared he would help Jeff. Davis, if compelled to fight. The circumstance has naturally occasioned a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood."

THE NEW COMMANDER.

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE, THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Major General George G. Meade, the new commander of the Army of the Potomac, was born in Spain, about the year 1815, of American parents. His father was a resident at Barcelona, Spain, where Captain Meade, now commanding the North Carolina, and the subject of our sketch were born. The two boys were brought to this country; one was educated for the navy, which he entered in 1832, and the other for the army.

His entrance into WEST POINT, AND GRADUATES. George G. Meade entered West Point Military Academy, as an appointee from the State of Pennsylvania, during September, 1831, and graduated on the 30th of June, 1835, standing number nineteen in his class. He held commissions as first lieutenant in the 3rd Artillery, and as captain in the 11th Infantry, from September 31, 1835, to the 26th of October, 1839, he resigned his commission with the United States Army, and was engaged in private pursuits until 1842.

HE ENTERED THE ARMY AND RESIGNED. He was appointed to the army from the District of Columbia, and entered the service as brevet second lieutenant of the Third Artillery, on the first of July, 1835. He did not receive his full commission until December 31, 1835, when he was made a full second lieutenant. On the 26th of October, 1839, he resigned his commission with the United States Army, and was engaged in private pursuits until 1842.

HE IS REAPPOINTED.—MEXICO. On the nineteenth day of May, 1842, he was appointed to the United States military service as a second lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. In this capacity he joined the troops engaged in the Mexican war. At this time we find the names of his companions in the Topographical Engineer corps were Major Turnbull, Captains William G. Williams, killed at Monterey; Geo. H. Hughes, John McClellan, Thos. E. Linnard, and Joseph E. Johnson, (now a rebel General.) First Lieutenants Wm. H. Emory, (now General), Jacob E. Blake (killed in Mexico), L. Sitgreaves, W. H. Warner (killed by Indians), E. P. Scammon, (now General), and C. N. Hager; Second Lieutenants John O. Fremont, J. D. Webster, Geo. Thorn, Martin L. Smith, John Pope, (now General), Wm. B. Franklin, (now General), and Wm. J. Peck.

His conduct in Mexico was marked by determination and bravery, and at the battle of Palo Alto he was particularly distinguished, and so mentioned in the official reports. During the siege of Fort Mifflin, Sept. 21st, 22d, and 23d, he was severely wounded. He was brevetted a first lieutenant to date from Sept. 23, 1846. This brevet was awarded in May, 1847.

During the month of August, 1851, he was promoted to a first lieutenantcy of his corps, and on the 19th of May, 1852, he was promoted to a captaincy, which rank he held at the breaking out of the rebellion.

THE REBELLION—BRIGADIER GENERAL.

When the rebellion broke out, and President Lincoln called for three hundred thousand volunteers, General Meade's corps was raised and placed under the charge of Gen. McClellan, as division commander, and Gen. Reynolds, Meade and Ord as brigade commanders. Each of these brigade commanders have nobly distinguished themselves during the present war, having all risen to a rank with a Marshal of France. General Meade was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, with a commission to date from August 31, 1861. He was then placed in charge of the Second brigade of that division, and proceeded to organize it at Tan-nahytown, near the waters of the Potomac, and in this vicinity wintered during 1861-2.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY.

When the Army of the Potomac began to move upon Manassas, during March, 1862, the division in which Gen. Meade served was attached to the First corps, then under General McDowell. With him they remained north of the Rappahannock until after the battle of Hanover Station, when they were added to the Army of the Potomac, occupying part of the right wing, with division headquarters in the vicinity of Mechanicsville.

MAJOR OF ENGINEERS—MECHANICSVILLE. About this time—viz. June 18, 1862—he was promoted to a majority in the Engineer corps, which rank he still holds in the newly organized Engineer corps of the Army.

On the 28th of June, 1862, he took part in the famous battle of Mechanicsville, where Gen. Stonewall Jackson made such a terrific dash upon Gen. McClellan's right wing, and Gen. McClellan, Reynolds and others were taken prisoners. His noble conduct and bravery on this occasion were particularly noticed.

GAINES' MILL—BREVET.

The next day he was engaged under General Fitz John Porter in the battle of Gaines' Mill, and so distinguished that he was nominated for a brevet of lieutenant colonel for distinguished services during that battle. He also took part in some of the subsequent engagements of the seven days' fight.

NEW MARKET CROSS ROADS—WOUNDED. At the battle of New Market Cross Roads, he was severely wounded, but, under skillful treatment, he recovered, and almost immediately returned to the army, where he took command of the division until the return of Gen. McClellan and Reynolds from captivity in Richmond.

THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN.

When the rebels invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, after the defeat of Gen. Pope's army, Gen. Reynolds, who had commanded the division, then detached to organize the Pennsylvania militia, and Gen. Meade was placed in command of the division of Pennsylvania reserves. He was ordered to command the whole of the First Army Corps, and General Meade was formally placed in command of the division of Pennsylvania reserves. At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, he greatly distinguished himself, and his division fought very heavily, the brigade commanders and several field officers being placed hors de combat during the attack on the rebel right. The whole loss of the division was 1,624, being the greatest division loss during the whole of the disastrous campaign.

COMMANDER OF FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

On the 15th of December, 1862, two days after this eventful battle, he was ordered to command the Fifth Army Corps, formerly under General McClellan, after his retirement from the Army of the Potomac. He was ordered to command the whole of the First Army Corps, and General Meade was formally placed in command of the division of Pennsylvania reserves. At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, he greatly distinguished himself, and his division fought very heavily, the brigade commanders and several field officers being placed hors de combat during the attack on the rebel right. The whole loss of the division was 1,624, being the greatest division loss during the whole of the disastrous campaign.

MAJOR GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS. He was regularly nominated to the United States Senate during January, 1863. The Senate made certain objections to the list of appointees, and it was revised, and General Meade's name was sent by the President. During March, 1863, he was appointed, and General Meade took his rank and commission as Major General of United States volunteers, from November 29, 1862.

and assumed the command of the Fifth Army Corps.

UNDER GENERAL HOOKER.

When General Hooker assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and reorganized the same, he still continued to retain Gen. Meade as the commander of the Fifth Army Corps, on the staff of the commanding officer. In general orders, dated February 6, 1863, General Meade's name and command is specified accordingly.

THE ADVANCE UPON CHANCELOESVILLE.

During the advance upon Chancellorsville, General Meade's corps formed part of the right wing of General Hooker's army. The corps started on its march on the 26th day of April, 1862, and arrived at Kelly's Ford on the 28th. The next day it crossed the Rappahannock by that ford and the Rapidan by Ely's Ford. It then marched on to Chancellorsville, where it arrived on the 30th and engaged the skirmishers of the rebels, taking their rifle pits and temporary works.

CHANCELOESVILLE.

During the fearful contest of May 2, 3 and 4 General Meade's corps played its part in the same noble manner that had characterized the troops under his special command since the commencement of the war. It bore its part manfully, and in the end covered the retreat of the whole of Hooker's army.

THE RECENT FORCED MARCH.

During the recent heavy forced march, Gen. Meade's troops bore up under the heated rays of nearly a tropical sun, and although other corps straggled and hung back, Meade's corps held its own.

FIGHT NEAR UPPERVILLE.

On Sunday, June 21, 1863, in the fight under General Pleasanton's orders, one of the brigades of Gen. Meade's corps took an active part and earned an undying fame. This brigade was commanded by Colonel Vincent, and belonged to the First division.

THE REORGANIZATION.

Among other troops recently under General Meade's command were the regular and General Sykes. The bravery and endurance with which these men have always acted has told well for the discipline and esprit de corps of the men under command of General Meade.

PROMOTION TO COMMANDER OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Within the last few days General Meade has been placed at the head of "the finest army on the planet," and it is to be hoped that he will be more successful with the troops than he has been in the past. The army is composed of the best in the world, and will do almost anything if properly led, and, judging by Gen. Meade's antecedents, there is but little doubt they now will be.

Latest by Telegraph.

FURTHER FROM VICKSBURG.

GENERAL LOGAN CAPTURES A FORT.

HEAVY GUNS MOUNTED IN IT.

The Bombardment Incessant.

THE ENEMY APPROACHING.

ONE OF THE REBEL JETS BLOWN UP—ANOTHER CAPTURED.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, June 25, via Cairo, June 30.

Port Hudson had not been taken, though Gen. Grant was deceived by a false report that effect given out before the landing of a boat from below.

The war vessel Arizona arrived on Tuesday night, having passed around Port Hudson by the Atchafalaya.

The spring here has been quicker, in consequence of the late heavy rain. We have gained possession of another fort on the left.

The dispatch boat General Lyon has arrived from Yazoo Landing, with advice to the morning of the 26th. There had been fighting all day Thursday in the rear of Vicksburg, and on the right. One of the rebel forts had been blown up, causing a terrible concussion.

The steamer Lyon was fired on at Cypress Bend, on her trip down, by a rebel battery. The rebel fire was "hot," and the rebels were driven off, with the loss of several killed and wounded.

CHICAGO, June 30.—A special Memphis dispatch, of the 29th, says the steamer New Kentucky brings news from General Logan's division, which has taken an important fort from the enemy. He mined and blew up one corner on Saturday, and thus producing a break in the rebel line. The rebels were forced to retreat with reckless courage, but were forced to fight.

General Logan had already mounted two heavy guns in the abandoned works.

Heavy firing was going on all the time at Vicksburg. Gen. Grant continues to contract his lines, and is daily making near approaches to the enemy's works. Gen. Logan has an inside position.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Magruder and Breckinridge in Rear of Banks.

New York, June 30.—Passengers per steamer Columbia, from New Orleans, state that the bombardment had not yet made little impression on the works at Port Hudson. The cautious movements of General Banks indicated that he relied less for ultimate success on his troops than the lack of supplies in the garrison. The position of our army is such that the gunboats cannot co-operate, and all firing by them had ceased.

There is said to be a large army under Magruder and Breckinridge, in the rear of Gen. Banks, whose object seems to be to surround him or cut off his supplies. Magruder's force is estimated at 12,000 and Breckinridge's at 17,000.

General Grant's latest report, and a large quantity of supplies for Gen. Banks' army has been captured.

A strong rebel force had made a raid into Donaldsonville, but was repulsed by the gunboats.

The steamer St. Mary's and Crescent sailed from New Orleans on the morning of the 24th to bring back our troops from Breachers City, in the vicinity of which is a large rebel force.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Open to Frederick Military Movements.

Baltimore, June 30, 1 o'clock P. M. The mail train that left Baltimore at 8 15 has just arrived at Monrovia. The timber for the burned bridges, sent out on that train, was unloaded, and the bridge rebuilt in twenty-five minutes, and the train crossed safely with passengers.

General Meade, as soon as he took command of the Army of the Potomac, issued his order for a general movement, and a few hours relieved both Baltimore and Washington of all present fears of rebel invasion. We apprehend there is no rebel in arms within thirty miles of Baltimore, and none on this side of the Potomac within a similar distance of Washington.

We are gratified to announce that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was repaired last

night, the bridge at Piney Run restored, and that the train which left this morning for Frederick and Harper's Ferry has gone through without interruption.

The rebel cavalry which yesterday attacked a company of the 1st Delaware Cavalry at Westminster, and drove them towards the city, was doubtless the advance guard of Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, leading the way across the country through Baltimore county, to enable them to join the main rebel army in the vicinity of York and Gettysburg.

The response of the Union League of the city last night to the call of General Schenck for the public defence was most prompt and enthusiastic.

We learn from a citizen of Westminster, who arrived here this morning, that the 1st Delaware Cavalry made a most excellent fight, and fought with sabres and revolvers when first attacked, until the enemy appeared in overwhelming numbers. There were no more than sixty of the Delaware Cavalry in the engagement, and it is feared that the greater portion of them were killed, wounded, or captured, not more than fifteen out of a hundred and ten in the command having reached the city.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

New York, June 30.

A special dispatch from Manchester, Tenn., dated to-day, says our whole army is well concentrated at that point, and advancing on Tullahoma as fast as the wretched condition of the roads permits.

It is certain that the rebels are in strong force at Tullahoma, but the question whether they will contest our advance there is still unsettled. Col. Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry is trying to destroy the Chattanooga railroad south of Tullahoma.

Affairs in Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 30.

Martial law having been declared, the following orders have been issued by General Schenck:

Until further orders, no arms or ammunition shall be sold by any dealer or other person, within the city or county of Baltimore without a permit from the general commanding the military department.

Until further orders, no person will be permitted to leave the city of Baltimore without a pass properly signed by the Provost Marshal, and any one attempting to violate this order shall be promptly arrested and brought before the Provost Marshal for examination.

Until further orders, no one will be permitted to pass the barricades, or into or out of the city, between the hours of 10 P. M. and 4 A. M., without giving the proper countersign to the guard in charge.

Until further orders, no club house or other place of ill repute, or gaming open without permission given by the general commanding.

All bars, coffee-houses, drinking saloons, and other places of like resort, shall be closed between the hours of 8 P. M. and 8 A. M.

Until further orders, the general commanding directs that stores, shops, manufactories, and other places of business, other than a pottery, shall be promptly closed at 6 P. M., for the purpose of giving the patriotic citizens an opportunity to drill and make themselves expert in the use of arms.

Kentucky to be Invaded.

Cincinnati, June 30.

A special dispatch to the Commercial from Central Kentucky says:

"Matters on the Cumberland river were a threatening aspect. The rebels are reported to be in force at Albany. They are said to number 50,000 men, and are commanded by Pegram and Marshall, who are preparing to advance into Kentucky from Walker and Cumberland Gaps."

The advance of the rebel force entered Columbia yesterday. The character of the rebel movement has not yet been fully developed, but these in command of our forces are confident of their ability to repel any attack the enemy may be likely to make."

New Advertisements.

LEGISLATIVE BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislative authority of Pennsylvania at the next session of the General Assembly thereof, commencing the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1864, for the incorporation of a bank, having banking and discounting privileges, with a capital of one million dollars, by the name of the "Oil City Bank," and to be located at Oil City, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

C. Y. CULVER.

ESTRAY HORSE.

AN ESTRAY HORSE was picked up at the railroad on Monday, by the undersigned, and the owner is requested to call, prove property and pay charges. For further particulars inquire of JOHN NEWMAN, JNO. ESSIG, or ROBT. FAY, At the Mayor's Office.

WANTED.—FOUR OR FIVE COOKS wanted immediately. Apply to Dr. Duck, or at the Hospital in Walnut, near Front street.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY, Harrisburg, June 30, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER.

NO. All persons, residents of the city of Harrisburg, or vicinity, unattached to any military organization, to whom arms and ammunition, or either, have lately been issued from the Harrisburg State Arsenal, or who are in possession of arms belonging to the State, will immediately attach themselves to a military organization, to report to these headquarters, or to the arms and other State property in their hands to the arsenal.

By order of Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General Pennsylvania. [seal]

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 25, 1863.

In the present crisis it is important that every citizen should be perfectly calm in the performance of his duty. Therefore, to exclude all unnecessary excitement in this city, it is hereby enjoined on all Tavern Keepers, Retail Liquor Dealers and Keepers of Lager Beer shops, to close their bars and shops and discontinue the sale of any intoxicating liquor whatever until further notice.

A. L. ROUMFORD, Mayor.

WANTED.—Local and Travelling Agents.

Restimulations of Clergymen and Scientists, in regard to the business, sent free.

ISAAC HALE, Jr., & Co., Newburyport, Mass.

"THE KING MICROSCOPE."

DOUBLE LENS. PROF. HORSFORD, of Harvard University, says, "it works very well, and you have got it up very nearly." Magnifies 25 times more than the "BOWEN MICROSCOPE," 28 cents. The "S. WOODWARD MICROSCOPE," 88 cents. Or one each of the two for \$1.13. Call free of postage.

T. EDWIN KING, Box 330, Boston, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. FOURTH OF JULY.

EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued at Fair-riburg, good from Friday, July 31, to Monday, July 6th, 1863, to and from the following points, at fares stated:

Philadelphia.....\$3 35	Pottsville.....\$3 55
Reading.....2 15	Lebanon.....3 75
Pottstown.....2 90	Lebanon.....1 05
Phoenixville.....3 35	Womelsburg.....1 55
Norristown.....3 35	Wormersville.....1 80

And to all other points at reduced fares.

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent.

HEADQUARTERS THE SUSQUEHANNA, June 23d, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 4.

ALL FAST RIDING OR DRIVING OF GOVERNMENT ANIMALS.

POSITIVELY FORBIDDEN.

TRAINS WILL NOT MOVE FASTER THAN A WALK.

Except under written orders to the Officer, Wagon Master, or Drivers in charge.

NO SOLDIERS OR CITIZENS WILL BE ALLOWED TO RIDE ON GOVERNMENT WAGONS.

PROVOST MARSHALS AND GUARDS are specially charged with the ENFORCEMENT OF THIS ORDER.

By Command.

MAJ. GEN. D. N. COUCH, ROBT. LE ROY, CAPT. AND A. G. [seal]

E. M. MATEER, THE OLD BILL POSTER.